

HEMORRHAGE INTO THE CEREBELLUM AND FOURTH VENTRICLE, AND BY EXTENSION INTO THE THIRD AND LATERAL VENTRICLES.¹

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J. C., aged 53, was admitted to the Nervous Wards of the Philadelphia Hospital about July 15th. He was suffering from insular sclerosis and chronic parenchymatous nephritis. He had tremors in both hands, more marked on the left; tremors of the tongue and twitching of the facial muscles, also some loss of power in both arms, more marked on the left side, and this extremity was also slightly atrophied. His left leg was weak, but he had no difficulty in walking. The only intention, however, at present, is to report the hemorrhage from which he died. The patient worked in the diet kitchen and was feeling well until two days before his death, when he began to feel dizzy and complained of headache. He was perfectly conscious, but his symptom grew gradually worse, and in an hour he was completely unconscious. His face became cyanotic. His pulse was 72, and full. He had complete paralysis of the left side of the body, and on the chest on the left side fine muscular twitchings were observed. The pupils were slightly contracted and immobile. He had no convulsions. His temperature at the time of his seizure (one o'clock) was 96°; at two o'clock it was 98.2°; at fifteen minutes after—the time of his death, it was 98.2°. Before death he was very cyanotic and evidently died of respiratory failure. The respirations ceasing a considerable time before the pulse.

Autopsy.—The scalp was much congested with venous blood. The longitudinal sinus contained no clots. The

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dura mater was normal. No evidence of meningeal hemorrhage was present, but under the pia mater covering the posterior and inferior portion of the cerebellum was observed a slight extravasation of blood. The vessels at the base presented a few atheromatous patches. On opening the lateral ventricles a clot was found on the left side, situated in the anterior portion of the ventricle, but not involving the brain substance. The fourth ventricle was filled with black, tarry blood. The main damage to brain tissue was found in the pons, crura, and cerebellum. The tissue in these tracts was plowed up and disorganized. The lenticular nuclei and capsules of the brain were not involved. The heart was hypertrophied, but there were no valvular lesions. The kidneys showed evidences of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. The spleen was enlarged, the liver adherent to the diaphragm and very friable.